

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 54

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No. 12



William Thompson, Supt. of Weaving, pointing to one of the Jacobs Lug Straps that inspired this fine letter.

**THEY CAN
REALLY
"TAKE
IT"!**

QUEEN CITY COTTON COMPANY
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

May 6, 1938

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Carding and Spinning Discussed by S. C. Division of S. T. A.

THE South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held a meeting in the ball room of the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C., on Saturday, April 30, 1938, to discuss carding and spinning. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m. by Joe C. Cobb, of Easley, S. C., General Chairman of the Division.

Chairman Cobb: Gentlemen, we have with us this morning a man whom I am sure all of us know and for whom we have a great deal of respect. He is doing a great work in our State, a work we should like to know more about—a great work in one of our State institutions. I present to you now Mr. H. H. Willis, Dean of the Textile School at Clemson College. (Applause.)

H. H. Willis, Dean, Textile School of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.: Mr. Chairman and Members of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, it is a great pleasure to be here this morning and to have the opportunity to tell you something about the work we are doing at Clemson. As you probably know, we are now erecting a new textile building there. The textile school has grown from some 65 students in 1927 to 375 today.

How many of you, I wonder, stop to think about the size of the textile industry and what it means to this State? Although you are engaged in it, you may not stop to think of the large part it plays in the life of South Carolina. More than one-fifth of all the cotton spindles in the United States are located in our State. It requires, normally, more than 90,000 people to operate the spindles and looms in the industry, which has an annual payroll of from \$55,000,000 to \$65,000,000. This business men in the textile centers of the State realize what this industrial payroll means to their towns. The mills consume, normally, more than 1,250,000 bales of cotton, and the value of the product they turn out is more than \$200,000,000 annually.

From these few figures you can see that this main industry in our State offers an outlet for technically trained men, and our job at Clemson is to turn out trained men to help you in your work. The keener the competition in textiles, the greater the demand for trained men. This is also true in any other industry—steel or automobile or oil. You may be interested in knowing what kind of courses we are offering. There are three major courses: textile engineering, weaving and designing, and textile chemistry and dyeing. We are trying to train these men

so that they will be of help to you; after all, the success of the textile industry depends to a large extent upon its overseers and superintendents. These young men may not be worth very much at first, but after they have gained a reasonable amount of practical experience under your training they will be valuable assistants.

Your problems, as I see them, come largely under three heads: first, production; second, testing; and, third, labor—or human relations. Much has been done along production lines, in the improvement of organization, speeds, drafts, and equipment. Every mill wants to get its maximum production at the minimum cost. This requires the co-operation of every person in the organization, from the sweeper to the management. The matter of testing is also of importance. In my opinion, any average mill should have a man in its organization whose duty is nothing but various types of testing, because a man engaged in production does not have time to look after the various tests that might be carried on in his particular plant. We are giving our boys at Clemson something along this line, not only in the standard tests for yarns and strength and so on but also tests on drafts, loom stoppage, end breakage, and other things. How many of you know your average number of ends down per 1,000 spindles in an hour? If your average is over 50 you should make a check to discover the cause. How many loom stops do you have? If you average over one in a half-hour you should check on them.

The next problem is human relations, and it is probably the biggest one today. That is not very different whether it be in the mill or in the school. I was in the mill quite a bit for a number of years, and I have also been connected with school for a number of years; and I find that, after all, people are about the same wherever we find them. I tell my boys that, as I see it, there are at least three types of leaders or overseers or teachers. The first type is the inspirational leader or teacher, the kind of man that makes you want to do a little bit more than you are paid for or a little bit more than you are supposed to do. There is another type that might be termed the strict or "hard-boiled" type of teacher or leader; and the third type is the combination of the other two—the man who is an inspirational overseer or teacher but who, when necessary, can be a little bit strict, too.

When we come to think about the people in the mills we have, as I see it, about four types or classes. One type will respond to the inspirational teacher or leader, and this is true also of boys in school; there are some who

will do better under the inspirational type of teacher. Then there is another type of person that will probably respond better to an overseer or teacher who is more strict with him. Other students and workers will respond at some times to inspirational leaders, and at other times it takes the strict leader to get the best results from them. And the fourth type of student we have in school is there because his dad sent him, and one just has to use his best guess to get the most work out of him. In your plants, likewise, some are interested only in what money they can get out of their work, and you have to figure the best means to get the best results.

It is very interesting to study people. Frequently our troubles in the industry are caused by lack of understanding. It requires tact, patience, and plenty of explanation to deal successfully with people.

We have a number of interesting problems not only while the young men are with us but later, for to some extent we follow them after they leave and try to help them technically and in other ways.

A real job is being done now in the reorganization of textile courses so that we teachers can help our young men to be of greater value to you and of greater value to the industry. The Textile Foundation, at Washington, D. C., has set aside a certain amount of money to sponsor annual meetings of deans of the various textile schools. It has also set aside some money to improve courses in textiles in the schools, and some of this work is being done at Clemson. We are trying to work out the courses from picking through spinning. Quite a bit of work has been done on that, and some books will be available for the young men in school or men in the industry who wish to study further. We have books ready now on opening and picking, carding, drawing, roving frames, and spinning. Two others, on cotton grading and combing, are in course of preparation.

Other subjects are being worked out which are of interest to men in the industry. Dr. Williams and his staff, under the supervision of the Textile Foundation, are now working on books on economics applied to textiles, costs, management, and marketing; and these will be ready in about two to four weeks. If anyone here is interested in getting copies, write to me, and I will refer the inquiry to the proper place.

I am very glad to be with you today and to have an opportunity to discuss these problems in relation to the school and what we are attempting to do, and I hope you will have a most successful meeting here. When our textile building is completed, we hope to have in it a room which will be available to you at any time for holding such meetings as this, and I can assure you that we shall always be glad to have you come here. (Applause.)

Chairman Cobb: Thank you, Mr. Willis. I am sure we are all glad to hear about what you are doing at Clemson, and we appreciate your invitation to hold some of our meetings there.

Mr. A.: I should like to ask Mr. Willis a question.

Chairman: Yes, sir.

Mr. A.: We are all very proud of the progress Mr. Willis is making in the school and very proud of the institution itself. I should like to know if, when the building is fully equipped, the school will be in position to help us out in testing and so forth.

Mr. Willis: As to the matter of testing, we have thirteen teachers over there training these boys, and they have a full-time two-shift job on their hands. We are trying to get the State to appropriate money for extension work in textiles, so that we can help the industry with these problems. Suppose your problem comes up at 6 o'clock today; you would like to have a test made and an answer ready in a few hours, but sometimes no teacher is available. I hope that later we can make provision to do more of that work in co-operation with the mills, because it will be worth a great deal not only to the mills but also to the school.

Mr. A.: There is one more question I should like to ask. Just a few days ago I was asked by one of our boys who had gone probably through the ninth or tenth grade if you still have one or two-year courses at Clemson, say in mill calculations, cost analysis, and so forth, which are available to such boys.

Mr. Willis: Yes, we have what we call the two-year course in textiles. We do not recommend that, of course, to a boy unless he has had a reasonable amount of practical experience, because we find he gets lost. We offer any amount he wants, whether it be one or two years, and he gets credit for the particular work he takes.

Chairman Cobb: Are there any other questions anyone would like to ask Mr. Willis? If not, I shall turn the meeting over to R. T. Stutts, Superintendent of the Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Simpsonville, for the carding discussion.

Carding

Mr. Stutts: Gentlemen, we sent out a large number of letters asking the carders to let us know what questions they want to have discussed. From the answers we selected the questions we have printed here, and some of them may be on your own particular problems.

The first question is: "*What is the best method of eliminating neps?*" This matter is of concern not only to the carder but to the spinner and the weaver, as well as to the man who handles the cotton before we get it. Some may call them "nips" and some "neps," but we all know they are the little white bunches of fibres that hang up and cause trouble. I am going to call on Mr. Hammond, from Balfour, to give us some information on the elimination of neps.

W. E. Hammond, Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.: I have not been assigned the subject for study, and I do not know whether I can tell you much about it. I use my own methods to try to eliminate neps, and what I say may not be approved by others. Neps are a great hindrance in the running of the work. Certain grades of cotton have more neps than others. The only place where I have found it possible to eliminate neps is in the carding—in the setting of the card and the production of the card. You will find that some grades of cotton have more neps, and you have to cut the production of your card. Sometimes that causes a little extra operation of it, but it pays to do it. Then we want to check up very closely on cleaning. You have to change the setting sometimes to meet conditions. You can get by sometimes under good conditions with the ordinary setting, but in time of trouble you have to use every way you can. I think the setting of the mote knives and the setting of the card

from back to front means a great deal. Another thing to watch is the production of the card. Lower the production of the card when it has more work to do. The more neps in the cotton, the more work the card has to do to perform its duty and clean that fibre. Some men may disagree with the weight of the sliver we have. I think the faster you run the doffer and the lighter you have the sliver and the closer setting you have and less production per hour the more neps you will eliminate in carding. That is one of the finest things I have ever tried, and I have been carding for a good while.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Willis, won't you tell us something about this?

Dean Willis: Of course, some cotton has neps before it is ever ginned. I have been doing some work in the Southwest for several years and have examined some of the cotton in the boll and have found immature fibres and little neps in the cotton. The gins, of course, put in some of the neps. If the neps are in the cotton before it comes to you there is not a great deal more you can do than Mr. Hammond has just said. Sometimes, it is true, you yourself may be putting in the neps on the picker or the card. I quite agree with Mr. Hammond that if you can get the same production on your card by carding a light sliver that will help a great deal. I have never made a particular study of it, but I have been unable to understand why a mill cards as heavy a sliver as it does in some cases, with the doffer speed low, when it can get the same production by carding a lighter sliver and remove more of the neps.

Mr. Stutts: Let me ask this question: If you were running 1-inch cotton and switched to 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, would you expect more neps or fewer neps? Mr. Drew, what do you think about that?

T. C. Drew, Asst. Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Converse: My experience has been that when I shifted from 1-inch cotton to longer staple I did have more neps, but I discovered there were more neps in that particular cotton. I think Mr. Hammond has covered the subject well. We have to get them out at the cards. We must run the cotton, and we should see to it that we are not adding to the number of neps on the picker and not adding to them on the card. In my particular case we went from 1-inch cotton to 1-1/16-inch, and we had more neps immediately. We had to do something, and what we did was to grind more often (that is, get our cards sharper) and strip as often as we possibly could. Our change was that we took out a few more toppings. We opened up our plate and took out a few more toppings. At the same time we closed up the setting on our front plate, and that helped. It did not remove them all, however.

Mr. Stutts: Some have one opinion and some another on whether oil spray will tend to create neps in the stock. Mr. Lockman, what do you think of that?

Frank D. Lockman, Supt., Monarch Mills, Lockhart: I may be wrong, but I have always found that when you find those strings of cotton hanging around your laps you can look either for oil coming from the picker bearings or the hangers or for water dripping from above. I have never been able to use oil yet without making neps—that is, oil spray.

Mr. Hammond: I know that oil dripping will cause

neps, but I have never found that oil spray will cause them. I began using it in 1928 and am still using it. In justice to the oil spray, I want to say that I don't think it should be blamed, unless you get it too high. Try it at about 0.3 per cent. Some have tried to run it as high as 1.0 or even 5.0.

Mr. Lockman: If you were to go over 0.3 per cent, do you think it would cause neps, or not?

Mr. Hammond: I don't think so, Mr. Lockman. If you were to get over 0.3, the card would fill up.

Mr. Stutts: Has anyone else any comments to make on this subject?

John S. Lockman, Overseer Spinning, Spooling and Warping, Monarch Mills, Lockhart Plant, Lockhart: Sometimes you can take out too much cotton in removing neps.

Blending Reserve Feeders

Mr. Stutts: If there is nothing further on that, let's go on to Question No. 2: "What improvement in the quality of the stock can be obtained by the use of blending reserve feeders—more even laps or cleaner stock?" Mr. Bray, what is your opinion on the reserve box?

J. T. Bray, Supt., Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville: We have been using reserve boxes for about two years. I feel that we get a more even lap than we did before and that we also get a somewhat cleaner lap. I think it is as even all the way through, yard for yard, as it was, and I think it is somewhat cleaner.

Mr. Stutts: You have the reserve feeder boxes, Mr. Cottingham. What do you think of them?

A. H. Cottingham, Gen. Mgr., Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville: We are pleased with them. We put in one set—I think it was six, and then we bought fourteen more. All our pickers are equipped with them. We really can not put our fingers on the improvement, but we think it reflects in our work, because our laps are much more even. I was talking to one of the picker men a few days ago, and he said unless he changed staples of cotton he thought he ought not to lose more than one or two laps a week.

Mr. Stutts: Does it run even yard for yard or lap for lap?

Mr. Cottingham: We tested that and found it ran more even yard for yard. One of our men made a test and was very gratified at the result of the test, yard for yard.

Frank W. Lockman: What is the reserve box feeder?

Mr. Stutts: The reserve box feeder is gotten out by one of the machine companies as an attachment for pickers, whereby the cotton all goes into a box behind the first feeder, and the cotton is fed into this feeder regularly, through electric control. It does away with the old eveners motions and simplifies the arrangement considerably.

Mr. Lockman: How many would you have to each line of pickers?

Mr. Stutts: One to each line of pickers.

Mr. Cottingham: I am not selling those things, of course, but we would not be without them for any cause. They are electrically controlled; the human element is out

of it altogether. I think it is one of the greatest things we ever put in our picker room.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Cottingham made the statement that he does not lose over one or two laps a week. I can verify that by our experience. We have the same situation at our plant.

Would you recommend still continuing to weigh each and every lap that comes off the picker Mr. Cottingham?

Mr. Cottingham: I think I should, yes. If you let down there is no telling where your numbers might go.

Frank W. Lockman: About how much cotton do the reserve boxes hold?

Mr. Stutts: Offhand, I would say they would hold about 35 pounds. I may be wrong; I may be overshooting or undershooting.

C. M. Padgett, Overseer Carding, Brandon Corp., Woodruff: We have two; we have three pickers and have two of the reserve boxes, and we can tell the difference on the cards in the laps from the picker that does not have the box, so far as evenness is concerned. We find the laps much more even on the machines that have the boxes. You can walk along the cards and tell the laps that come from the picker that does not have the box. It has more trash in it and is not as good as those coming from the pickers with the reserve boxes.

Mr. Drew: When you have this box, I understand, it makes a more even lap. I wonder if Mr. Cottingham has reduced the amount of variation that he permits in the lap—that is, in weighing the lap. I understand that he has only about one or two laps a week lost because of being off weight. Has he reduced the permissible variation?

Mr. Cottingham: I can not tell you the percentage, but the permissible variation has been reduced considerably.

Mr. Drew: For instance, do you permit your lap to pass if it is a quarter pound light or a quarter pound heavy? Have you reduced that figure since you put in that reserve feeder box?

Mr. Cottingham: I really can not answer that. Maybe some of the carders here could answer it.

Troy H. Carter, Overseer Carding, Greer Mill, Greer: If we were able to keep our variation on the old system within a pound each way, I think we should be able to keep it within a half pound each way or even within a quarter pound each way with the boxes.

Licker-in Speeds

Mr. Stutts: The next question is: "Should the R.P.M. of licker-ins be the same for all grades and staples of cotton? For all feed-roll speeds, due either to draft-gear or production-gear changes?" We all run our licker-ins on approximately the standard speeds which the machine companies have geared up for us. Regardless of whether we change staples of cotton or whether we feed more cotton in per hour, we keep the same speed. We have all talked about changing the speed of the pickers when running different cottons through the picker rooms, or changing the speed of the openers when running different cottons in the opening room, but few of us have experi-

mented with different speeds of the licker-ins. I should like to ask Mr. Gage, of Clemson College, to tell us about his experience along this line.

Gaston Gage, Instructor, Clemson College: I am frank to admit that curiosity on my part is what made that question come up. In teaching the boys carding we talk a lot about drafts and intermediate drafts and what you change for different things, but it seems that everybody runs the same licker-in speed except sometimes on very long-staple cotton. On Pima cotton, for instance, your licker-in speed is cut to 350, whereas normally it is 450. My private opinion is that the work on the card is done between the feed roll and the licker-in, the licker-in and the cylinder, and the feed roll and the flats. The amount of cotton going through there is the determining factor as to whether you get good carding. I do not think it makes much difference as to how fast it comes out in front; it is a question of how fast it goes in behind and how much goes in behind, whether you feed in more or less cotton at each revolution of the licker-in. As the cotton is fed in by the feed roll it is picked up by the licker-in. If the feed roll runs slower, with the licker-in staying the same, the cotton is spread in a thinner sheet on the licker-in. It lightens the lap. If you speed up the feed roll for any reason at all, the cotton is in a heavier sheet on the licker-in. If you speed up the licker-in and keep the same weight of the lap, with the same feed-roll speed, you are going to have the cotton spread thin on the licker-in. I can not help but believe that there is a right and a wrong amount of cotton to have going on the licker-in all the time. You might not be able to control it. Outside conditions might make it necessary to run a heavier lap or higher production might necessitate making the feed-roll speed faster. But the question I want answered is this: If for any reason at all you have to speed up the feed roll, could you compensate for that in any way by speeding up or slowing down the licker-in? The problem would, of course, come up that if the licker-in speed got too high it would cut the cotton all to pieces, and if it got too high the surface speed would get as high as the surface speed of the cylinder, so the cylinder would not pick up the cotton. The surface speed of the cylinder is about four times that of the licker-in, so you could lift it up a good bit. But as to when it would begin to cut up the cotton I don't know. I should like to have that answered.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Lyons, if you were running 1½-inch cotton in a print-cloth mill and you were to go to a sheeting mill and run probably 7⁄8-inch or 15⁄16-inch cotton, do you think you would gain a benefit by increasing the speed of the licker-in?

Joe Lyons, Asst. Supt., Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson: My experience has been with from 1-1⁄16-inch to 1¾-inch cotton. At times we have slowed down production and by the slowing down of production have slowed down the production gear. As for changing the whole card speed, we have never done that.

Frank W. Lockman: We all have trouble, of course, on our cards with neps. A man that covers the licker-in, if he has been at it for a long time, ought to be an expert at it. I had a man come in my mill one time, and we

(Continued on Page 8)

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Carding and Spinning Discussed By S. C. Division S. T. A.

(Continued from Page 6)

found that all my lick-in's were bad. The way we found it out was that he pulled the belt off and let the lick-in die; and when we looked at the lap we found it full of neps. From that I formed the opinion that the speed of the lick-in has something to do with it. I really believe the speed of the lick-in has something to do with how the cotton looks after it goes through.

Progressive Flat Settings

Mr. Stutts: If Mr. Willis could have tests of this nature made, in all probability we could get some information that would be of value to the industry as a whole.

We come now to Question No. 4: "*What is the advantage of progressive flat settings, such as starting at the back with twelve and working forward to nine or seven, over a setting of nine all the way?*" It is the practice in some mills to use the progressive card settings, whereas other mills use the same setting.

I should like to hear from Mr. Danhoff on that.

Walter Danhoff, Overseer Carding, Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea path: Our flat setting is .010. We have not used the progressive flat setting.

Mr. Stutts: You use that all the way over?

Mr. Danhoff: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Padgett, you have had years of experience. Tell us something about this.

Mr. Padgett: In my experience the setting that keeps it from rubbing and gets the neps out is the one that will give the best work. We usually set the back at .012 and the others at .010. We do that because I believe we get better results with a setting of .012 at the back than with anything else, but we set all the others at .010. I think, though, if you can get them closer than that you can get better work and, as Mr. Hammond said, get more neps out—if your card will stand it.

Mr. Bray: We try to set our flats at .010 all the way through. I think the setting depends upon the condition of the wire and the chain and the floor. If you have no vibration you can set them closer. If you can set them to .007, all right. I have never been able to set them to .007. We try to set them as close as we can, all the time.

N. G. Hardie, General Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.: As Mr. Bray says, much depends on the foundation of the room. If you have a concrete floor and if your clothing is in good condition, you can set closer; and the closer you can set without facing your cloth the better results you get.

Mr. Stutts: What is your setting?

Mr. Hardie: .012 in back and .010 in front.

Controlled Draft vs. Two Process Drawing

Mr. Stutts: We will next take up Question No. 6: "*Which drawing produces the better quality of sliver, controlled-draft or two-process drawing?*" The controll-

ed-draft drawing is all new drawing, and we should like to have a comparison of the new drawing with the old drawing. How many men here have controlled-draft drawing in their mills? Only one man has it. We should like to hear from him. Mr. Bray?

Mr. Bray: I should like to say that we have the controlled-draft drawing in our mill, but I have never compared the two-process drawing with it. Since we have put it in it has done us so much good that we think it is fine. The old drawing we had was not very good drawing; it was not the latest improvement. We feel that this is one of the best things that has happened in our mill. That is 16 ends up.

Mr. Stutts: On the old-process drawing there is a total of 36 doublings (I believe that is right, isn't it?), whereas with the controlled-draft drawing you have a doubling of 16. Do you think that your stock is as even, yard for yard, as it was?

Mr. Bray: It is even, in our particular case. There is another thing about controlled-draft drawing; the complaint has always been that we have so many stops—ends running out—and have a certain amount of back lash, but controlled-draft drawing completely does away with that; we don't have any stops. That is why, I think, it is even. That is, at our place I know it is even; I don't know how it is at other places where they already had good drawing.

Ray Swetenburg, Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals: I can tell you of a little test we made, though it was not on carded work; it was on combed 1-3/16-inch cotton. We had two new frames with controlled-draft drawing and four new frames of four delivery, regular four-roll drawing. We tested it pretty thoroughly on the Saco-Lowell sliver tester—tested both the breaker and the finisher drawing off the two-process drawing on the sliver tester and also tested the controlled-draft drawing on the sliver tester. After two months of testing it every day the percentage of variation did not vary 0.1 per cent between the two. On our ends down and our break of the yarn through the spinning room, which was as far as we tested it, there was practically no difference between the two; but both of them showed up about 30 or 40 per cent better than our old drawing.

Frank W. Lockman: I should like to ask about the breaking strength. Was there any difference between the two?

Mr. Swetenburg: Not in the yarn. That is, it was not noticeable.

Mr. Stutts: You stated there was no difference in the variation, according to the results obtained by the sliver tester?

Mr. Swetenburg: Yes, sir—the Saco-Lowell sliver tester.

Mr. Stutts: Was there any difference in the finished product between the controlled-draft drawing and the two-process drawing, according to the variation yard for yard? That is, if you take 25 individual yards from the two-process and 25 individual yards from the controlled-draft drawing, would there be any difference in the variation there?

Mr. Swetenburg: As you know, the Saco-Lowell sliver tester shows up the variation practically from inch to

inch. The percentage of variation in the two—I think one was 10.3 and the other was 10.4 variation.

Mr. Stutts: That was inch for inch?

Mr. Swetenburg: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stutts: What about yard for yard? Say you take 25 weighings of individual yards.

Mr. Swetenburg: It ran neck for neck. Both types of drawing were practically new.

Mr. Stutts: Thank you very much for that information. Mr. Hardie, have you anything on that?

Mr. Hardie: Not on that, but I should like to ask if anyone in here has seen in operation double-sliver drawing. On your breaker drawing you run six ends, and on your finisher drawing run three slivers in the can, using two ends for each. Of course, that would cut down the number of cans; you would use only half on the intermediate, and it would also cut down your sliver. You would have only a 25-grain sliver. Has anyone in here seen a frame like that running? If so, I should like to have an expression from him. I have read about it but have not seen it in operation.

Mr. Stutts: That is a device that is being put out now. There is only one mill I know of that is doing that, Mr. Hardie, and that is a mill at Commerce, Ga., which is trying it out. One difficulty is to get the sliver down to small hank sliver without excessive draft. They run the regular drawing through six ends up. When it comes to the finisher drawing they have a trumpet which, instead of having one hole in it, has two holes. Three ends go into one trumpet, and the other three ends go into the other trumpet. It is divided as it comes off the rolls. Of course, the question comes, how is this going to be coiled up? As I understand the mechanism, as it is coiled into the can, two ends being coiled into one can go so many revolutions in one direction, and after a certain point the sliver reverses and goes back the other way. That tends to eliminate any tangling of the slivers in the can. That would be probably 35 or 40-grain sliver. They take it in the back of the intermediate and eliminate the slubber. If anyone has seen this operation, I should like to hear from him. I am like Mr. Hardie; I have read about it but have not seen it.

J. N. Jones, Overseer Carding, Riverdale Mills, Enoree: You explained that right, as I understand it, except for one thing. You have a double trumpet and also a double tube. They say it is very successful. I happen to know of two mills in North Carolina that are equipped that way now. They are not very large mills. They are sold on the idea that it is just another way of drafting long on what you have.

Mr. Stutts: I will go back now to Question No. 5, which I skipped. It is: "Do air filters on pickers give as clean a lap as a dust room? How many fans will one filter care for?" Has anyone in the audience air filters connected to the pickers? I do not see anyone here who I know has them. We have air filters in the cloth room but do not have them in our picker room. Are there any questions about that?

If there is no discussion on that question, we will go on to Question No. 7: "Is there any way to eliminate top

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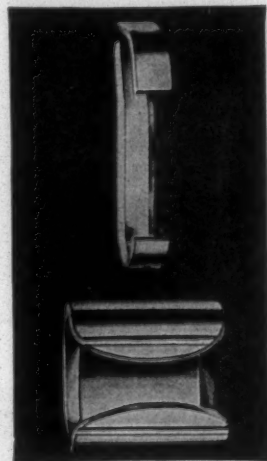
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and bottom clearer waste from coming through on the roving? (*Casablanca slubbers and speeders.*)"

That is long-draft roving. Does anyone here have super-draft roving frames? Mr. Padgett, haven't you some long-draft roving?

Mr. Padgett: Yes, sir. I don't know what you want to know about it.

Mr. Stutts: Do you have bottom clearers on it?

Mr. Padgett: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stutts: Do you have any difficulty with slubs coming through?

Mr. Padgett: No, sir, have no trouble with that. We have clearers on back and front and have no trouble with slubs.

Frank W. Lockman: What is the proper relative humidity to run on that long draft?

Mr. Stutts: What relative humidity do you use in your card room, Mr. Padgett?

Mr. Padgett: Mr. Stutts, we have some humidifiers in there, but they are of the old type and do not have controls on them. I try to run around 62 in there, and we seem to get by very nicely with it.

Mr. Stutts: What type top rolls do you use on that?

Mr. Padgett: Shell in front and solid behind.

Mr. Stutts: What covering?

Mr. Padgett: We are putting on cork right now; we have been using sheepskin and some calf. We find that cork is giving us more even yarn. It seems that with sheepskin and calfskin, with that heavy roving, it soon beds in the roll, and you find much uneven yarn from that. The cork does not give way, and it pulls better, and it is much better for this long draft.

Mr. Stutts: Right along that particular line, is it your opinion, Mr. Padgett, that where you are using heavy roving, with long draft, it is better to use either cork or composition than calfskin or sheepskin?

Mr. Padgett: Yes, sir, I think so. We have been experimenting on that and find we have more uneven yarn on calf or sheep than we do on cork. The yarn breaks much better, too, with cork than with either calfskin or sheepskin.

Mr. Jones: A point that might be brought out in the discussion is whether anyone has tried keeping the bottom clearers clean. We found we were picking them too much; we tried to keep them too clean. We have adopted the plan of picking them clean about every four hours. Of course, we have an unusual situation down there which probably calls for more picking of the clearers. We also found we could not get along very well without them. We tried that and found that the stuff accumulated around there. It is like the separator in the spinning room; it is a necessary evil.

Mr. Stutts: Do you pick them on the doff?

Mr. Jones: Yes, sir, do practically all our cleaning on the doff.

Wear On Drawing Roll Collars

Mr. Stutts: Is there anything else on that? If not,

we will go on to the last question: "Why do the collars on metallic drawing rolls on the front, second, and back lines wear faster or develop flat sides more quickly than the collars on the third line of rolls?"

That has never been brought to my attention before. I had noticed it but did not pay as much attention to it as I should have. The gentleman that submitted this question obviously noticed that on the first, second, and back lines of metallic rolls the collars wear faster than on the third line. Have you noticed that, Mr. Collins?

Mr. Collins: I have noticed it, but I don't know why it is.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Hardie, have you ever noticed that particular thing, and could you tell us the cause?

Mr. Hardie: No, sir, I could not answer that.

Mr. Stutts: Some of you who have that in the mill tell us what you think of it. Mr. Dunlap, can you give us any information on that? Is there any hook-up in the weights on the machine that would cause that?

Mr. Dunlap: No, sir I could not tell you.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Jones, have you noticed that?

Mr. Jones: No, I haven't noticed it particularly. I had occasion one time to notice on one job where all four of them were worn practically the same. I have found that there is one make of drawing that has a tendency to wear more, but I attributed that to the way the drawing was built. Mr. Duncan, my night man, has called my attention to it. It could be possible (this is just a point) that it is the jumping and the stopping and the backlash; probably it is set too close and it jumps. But I think the whole story of the thing is to have those frames properly collared. I believe it is the condition of the collars more than anything else. Some people tell me those collars will run for fifteen or twenty years, but I have had some wear out in four years. If I could, I would have all the drawing rollers gone over.

Mr. Hammond: I never saw a metallic roll that did not form those squares, especially on the second, third, and fourth. They do not form it so badly on the front roll. That is a problem that I have always seen with metallic rolls, but what causes it I am not able to tell you. I have never found a man who could tell me, but if you put your thumb and forefinger on the front roll you will find it square. I think that is one thing that should certainly be case-hardened. I wish I did know what causes those rolls to wear flat and how to stop it.

Mr. Stutts: Gentlemen, that is one thing we can watch. It has been brought to our attention, and when we get back to our plants we might be able to find some particular thing that tends to cause it.

Mr. B.: Which way do you number your rolls? From front to back?

Mr. Stutts: I would say from front to back.

Mr. B.: Is the third roll the one next to the front or the one next to the back?

Mr. Stutts: The one next to the back.

That finishes our list, but are there any other questions on carding?

Mr. Cottingham: I should like to ask the experience

of some of these fellows who have had drawing rolls repaired. We have never had one repaired. We have either to buy some new rolls or have some repaired, and I should like to know what your experience has been in getting them repaired locally.

Mr. Stutts: Mr. Crow, have you ever had any repaired?

Smith Crow, Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg: Mr. Stutts, I have, some several years ago; I imagine at least five or six years ago. I had the front and second lines of rolls recollared. We found it very satisfactory, Mr. Cottingham; they are standing up very well yet.

While I am on the floor I should like to say this, Mr. Stutts, with reference to metallic top rolls becoming flat, I have found this in my experience. I don't know whether it is true with others or not. Some years ago, on the same drawing that I now have we had a large front roll, top roll. I changed that top roll to a smaller-diameter roller; and I have not had nearly the trouble with collars flattening, with the smaller roll, that I did with the larger roll.

Mr. Stutts: Has anyone else had drawing rolls repaired?

Mr. Hammond: I have had it done a number of times. Some eighteen or twenty years ago when I had it done I found it was very unsuccessful; the collars would come loose within a period of a few months, and we would have to discard them. But I should like to tell Mr. Cottingham they have gotten to the place where they can do it very satisfactorily. I have had every roll, top and bottom, reset.

Mr. Stutts: Is Mr. Sullivan here? I'd like to hear from him on this matter.

O. A. Sullivan, Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney: We have had the same experience, and it has been very satisfactory. If there has been a complaint about them I have not heard it.

Mr. Stutts: Is there anything else anyone wants to bring up? If not, I wish to thank you now for your participation in the discussion. I think it has been very successful. I will turn the meeting back over to Mr. Cobb now.

Chairman Cobb: There is one other thing I should like to bring to your attention while you are all here. On May 14th, at Spartanburg, in the Franklin Hotel, there will be a weavers' meeting at 9:30 in the morning. Mr. Smith Crow will lead the discussion, and we shall be glad to have all of you attend.

Another thing I might bring up at this time, before any of you get away, is that at this time we are supposed to elect a new general chairman of this Division. I should like to have suggestions or nominations now for a new general chairman to carry on this work.

Mr. Cottingham: I should like to nominate a young man whom I do not know personally but whom I know

by reputation. I have known his father for a number of years, and I think he is one of the leading superintendents in South Carolina. I think these young men, by getting together and working, can give us older fellows something to think about. I should like to nominate Mr. Joe Lyons,

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assistant superintendent of the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, for our next general chairman.

This nomination was seconded. There was then a motion to close the nominations, which was adopted, and Mr. Lyons was elected.

Discussion On Spinning

Chairman Cobb: We now go to the spinning discussion, and the first question is: "(a) *What causes filling to cockle on long-draft spinning?* (b) *Why does spinning lap up with low relative humidity?*" As we all know, when we got long-draft spinning it was supposed to eliminate this cockled yarn, but some of us have been having trouble with it.

W. W. Cobb, Supt., Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catechee: I have been running two different makes of long-draft, just to convince myself. On one I noticed the cockled filling, and I think it is from the same cause as the old—not proper settings.

Chairman Cobb: Improper roll settings?

W. W. Cobb: That is right.

Chairman Cobb: Has anyone else anything to offer on that? How about it, Mr. Lockman?

John S. Lockman: I found, as Mr. Cobb says, the only thing to stop it is to change my settings.

Chairman Cobb: Have you had any hard ends come through and groove your top rolls? Would that cause any trouble? That could be a cause, couldn't it?

W. W. Cobb: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Has anyone else had any trouble?

Mr. Lyons: We have practically eliminated that by changing the quality of the roller covering—the roller cloth. We put on a more resilient cloth there. That is the only way to get rid of cockled yarn.

Frank W. Lockman: We have only two makes of long draft generally in the cotton mill industry. Has cockled filling or cockled yarn been found on both makes?

W. W. Cobb: As I said, we have two—the two most prominent long drafts. On one I did not find it; on the other I did. I have it only in a limited way.

Chairman: I have had a little experience with one type of long draft where we did not clean up quite often enough. As you know, we have aprons running over a certain type of rolls, and a lot of times lint and cotton and dust and starch collects under these aprons and stops up the little grooves in the rolls and allows the aprons to slip, letting a small gap go through in the yarn. It looks like a gap rather than a cockle. I should like to know how many of you have noticed it and have let their cleaning go too long. I think we do that sometimes. In doing the cleaning we have to stop the machine and tear down these rolls.

Mr. Stancell: How often should long-draft spinning be cleaned? How many frame-hours?

Chairman: Mr. Lyons, can you answer that?

Mr. Lyons: When our section man puts in new rolls he cleans all the way back. We figure that he will clean them about once a year.

Chairman: That he will get over them about once a year?

Mr. Lyons: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Has anyone else anything to say on that?

Frank W. Lockman: On long-draft roving I think it should be cleaned every 2,000 hours.

W. P. Leister, Supt., Victor-Monaghan Co., Walhalla: I think we have found out that an uneven apron or a rough place will cause cockle—the very same thing you said, Mr. Chairman. The flutes being filled up will cause it. The apron being too long, touching the front roll, will cause it. Grease on the top roll will cause it.

Mr. Hammond: We have two makes of long draft. On one we never had any trouble; on the other we did. On a day when the relative humidity gets a little low we would have trouble. I remedied that by opening what we call the little press roll. I think the weight of that second roll on long draft has perhaps something to do with it. The machine builders have tried to eliminate it by putting a lighter press roll next to the front roll.

Chairman: Is there any further discussion on this cockle filling?

There is one thing you can run into on long draft that will give you an even longer gap than the groove's stopping up, and that is by having a lever that is not long enough. We ran into that some time back. We could not find out the trouble, and finally the service man came along, and he found out that the lever was not long enough.

Question: Don't you have to keep those levers at the same level all the time?

Chairman: Yes, you do. If one is higher than the other you will have cockled yarn.

Let's take up the second part of that question: "*Why does spinning lap up with low relative humidity? Why is that?*"

A Member: I don't know, except that static may cause it.

Chairman: Would you say low relative humidity has more to do with it than anything else?

John S. Lockman: I should like to know what they mean by "low." What do you consider right?

Chairman: Mr. Lockman wants to know what is the correct relative humidity on long-draft spinning. I am going to ask Mr. Burnham for his opinion; he has had a lot of experience along that line.

W. H. Burnham, S. Engr., Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.: A few years ago practically no mill carried over 45 to 48. During the last few years it has been stepped up until the average print-cloth mill or sheeting mill carries from 50 to 55, and other mills carry from 60 to 65. The average relative humidity is not so much the grains of moisture in the air as it is the uniformity of it. In changing over from standard spinning to long-draft spinning you have raised your creel, so that your roving is higher than before, bringing it closer to the source at the head. At any time your roving has free moisture in it, it begins to mat or pull apart on the roller. I think

(Continued on Page 16)

The Roosevelt Depression

(London Financial News)

Perhaps the most surprising fact about the present depression in American trade is that it should have taken so many people by surprise. The depression was absolutely inevitable. Neither graphs nor economic jargon nor statistics are required to show how Mr. Roosevelt made the depression which should always bear his name. He created it by methods which were as direct as they were effective.

The power to create a state of uncertainty in which no business man or investor will incur risks is vested in the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt is the first President who thought fit to use that power. Every ounce of it was applied. He had other and lesser means of depressing industry. They were unwittingly but unsparingly used.

Of Mr. Roosevelt it may be said that he means well but acts erratically. In a dark hour of his country's history his leadership was splendid, his brave spirit was infectious. He is a man of principle without principles. But in public life he demonstrates the truth of Oliver Cromwell's saying that "no one goes so far as he who knows not whither he is going." The President's policies revolve with the swiftness of an aeroplane's propeller. One day an inflationist, the next a deflationist. A fixer of prices who denounces his own creations, a giver of what he calls the "more abundant life" who orders the destruction of food while millions of his fellow countrymen are undernourished. A great preacher of free speech who threatened the political ruin of the Senators who for the sake of principle opposed his Supreme Court "reforms." A bitter critic of bureaucracy who has created so many bureaus that Washington cannot contain them. A stern advocate of economy who has spent more money than any President in the history of the United States. These are but a few of President Roosevelt's gyrations. They suffice to show that no one, least of all the President, knows what he will do next. In the light of these inconsistencies, can it be denied that "confidence and Mr. Roosevelt go ill together."

In matters of politics, particularly party politics, Roosevelt has a subtle and penetrating judgment. In affairs of state his inhibitions and feuds make judgment superfluous. No man's head, however big, could carry all Mr. Roosevelt thinks he knows. It is not enough for him to be President of a great nation; he must rush into the jungle of economics in search of the seed of "the more abundant life!" Researching into economics may be a suitable occupation for sedentary people; it is certainly good for insomniacs. It can only do harm when the researcher has the power and desire to test his dubious discoveries on human beings. When Mr. Roosevelt came whopping back to the White House with his economic discoveries, an avalanche of trouble descended upon America.

Mr. Roosevelt, having taken unto himself economic responsibilities which no constitutional President could hope to discharge, went in search of skilled and sympa-

thetic "economic" assistants. He recruited a tribe of professors, lecturers, lawyers and social workers, none of whom had ever been touched by the pitch of profit making. Though everyone had his own economic nostrum, all were united in deploring the capitalist system. These new civil servants ran to and from the President's office, which became the operating theatre of American industry. Mr. Roosevelt viewed with wonder and approbation their experiments on Uncle Sam's economic body. They tapped it here, they prodded it there, to test the reactions of an unsocial organism. No one bothered about the fact that the patient upon whom the experiments were conducted had not only to satisfy the President's curiosity but must also pay the professors' fees and provide the means of livelihood of 130,000,000 people.

The contradictory policies of Mr. Roosevelt and his professors would account for any depression. They challenged the truism that the capitalist system cannot function without a regular supply of capital. They launched a raid on the undistributed profit surplus from which any well managed business derives new plants and finances plans for expansion.

The Ford Company was a good example of how business can be developed from surplus profits. But the President and his advisers were most anxious to curb men like Ford. Their scheme for taxing undistributed profits had the merit of not only baiting economic royalists like Mr. Ford, the Mellons or the Du Ponts—it also provided a large but uncertain revenue for other New Deal experiments. The fact that it hit most sound businesses in America mattered not. It was just a coincidence that it was a body blow to the small businesses, which are cherished by the President. No one can be expected to legislate for coincidences.

The credit for this strange tax must be given to Professor Herman Oliphant, formerly head of the Institute of Law at Johns Hopkins University, who is now one of the principal officials of the United States Treasury. Professor Oliphant recently advantaged Senators by his opinions on taxation. He had no doubts about the wisdom of taxing the undistributed surplus of any business. "Corporations do not need any surplus," declared Professor Oliphant.

While his coadjutors were shackling industry and finance Mr. Roosevelt was not idle. He was leading the attack on his ancient foes, the public utility corporations and the railways. His vendetta against the utilities defies description. Upon them he exhausted the resources of invective, he set the government up as their competitor, he encouraged the trade unions to attack them. To him the railways were several degrees less wicked. And so he contented himself by instigating the trade unions greatly to increase their costs while encouraging the Interstate Commerce Commission to show a masterly inactivity in considering the railway's application to increase rates. It is difficult to estimate the unemployment caused by the frantic 1923 to 1932 power companies spent on an average of \$752,000,000 a year on new con-

(Continued on Page 17)

Personal News

Henry T. Davis, Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., was recently granted a patent on a clearer board for drawing frames.

E. P. Hope has been elected president of the Augusta Cotton Exchange. Others serving with him are Charles Whitney, vice-president, and James Rowe, secretary-treasurer.

R. J. McCamy, who has been prominently associated with the Lindale, Ga., unit of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, has resigned to accept a position with the Southern Dyestuff Corporation at Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Bruner, who for 28 years was connected with the Oconee Mills Company of Westminster, S. C., until shortly after its sale to the Beacon Manufacturing Company, has been appointed County Comptroller for Oconee County. Mr. Bruner will continue to live in Westminster and commute to Walhalla.

W. H. Snider was fatally burned in Atlanta in the Terminal Hotel fire May 16th. He was formerly manager of W. H. Snider Hosiery Mill, High Point, N. C.

Hart Will Handle Koroseal Sales in Carolinas

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced the appointment of J. L. Hart to the Koroseal Sales Division. Mr. Hart, who has been connected with this company in various capacities for the past 16 years, will devote his entire time to the sale of Koroseal materials to the textile industry in the states of North and South Carolina. He will maintain his headquarters at 618 South Main Street, Greenville, South Carolina.

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District Governor



J. Mack Hatch

Mr. Hatch, who is manager of the Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Company of Belmont, was unanimously nominated governor of the 188th District of Rotary International at the District Conference, held in Charlotte, May 9th to 10th.

Queen of Cotton Festival

Miss Maude Kelly Smyre, daughter of Fred L. Smyre, president of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, has been chosen by the high school seniors of Gastonia as queen of the Cotton Festival which is to be held during National Cotton Week.

Personnel Changes At Borden Mills

The following changes have been made in the operating executives of Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.:

J. Frank Sentell has been advanced from superintendent of carding to assistant to the superintendent.

L. D. Putnam has been advanced from overseer of carding to superintendent of carding.

J. E. Peppers has been advanced from second hand of carding to overseer of carding.

J. C. Barton has been advanced from section man to second hand of carding.

COMING TEXTILE EVENTS

MAY 28

Piedmont Section of Southern Textile Association Meeting in Charlotte, N. C., Chamber of Commerce, 9:45 P. M.

JUNE 4

N. C. Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association to meet in Greensboro, N. C.

JUNE 16-17-18

Southern Textile Association Annual Meeting at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

JUNE 24-25

Textile Chemists and Colorists, Piedmont Division, Summer Outing, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

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If this is the condition of your mill, we suggest that you earmark 10% of your worst equipment for replacement this year. Do the same next year, and the year after, until in ten years you have completely rehabilitated your mill.

You do not have to wait for peak years to replace—take it in smaller steps—they're easier!



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Carding and Spinning Discussed By S. C. Division S. T. A.

(Continued from Page 12)

there is no trouble in running as high as 60 on any long-draft spinning provided you have uniform distribution.

John S. Lockman: I should like to know what the percentage was when it was lapping up.

Chairman: What percentage of relative humidity do you think would be low or high?

Mr. Burnham: I imagine the lapping up on the top roller is where it would be a composition roller, rather than the other roller. Of course, there are some compositions which are more susceptible to static electricity than either leather or cork. Another thing is the temperature. The composition roller is a great deal slower to get the equilibrium of the air than either leather or cork.

John S. Lockman: I find it takes less humidity for long-draft than it did for ordinary spinning, and I could not understand why it would be lapping up on a low relative humidity when it requires less humidity for me than the old spinning did. I wanted to find out what they consider low and what they consider high.

Chairman: Some time back, in the mill where I was, we had a change over from regular spinning to long-draft spinning, using our same type of roll covering, and our roll cost jumped up considerably. We studied the situation as thoroughly as possible and finally decided to change our covering. The covering we had on our regular draft spinning would not hold up. If an end came down it would lap right up on that top roll, and before long the roll would be ruined. So we changed at that time to cork. We also found that with a good grade of calf, with a good cushion, we could do the same thing. At the same time we found that we did not have quite enough relative humidity, so we stepped that up some. In fact, we got so much relative humidity that it was lapping up on the steel roll.

John S. Lockman: I find that I have the biggest trouble is when it is cold. If it gets down anywhere below 60 or 70 you will have trouble with lapping up, and the colder it is the more lapping up.

Chairman: I think you are right, Mr. Lockman.

John S. Lockman: I should also like someone to tell me what makes it lap up on the bottom roll on the apron, or does anybody have any of that trouble?

Chairman: Has anyone had difficulty with that? It seems no one is having that trouble now but you, Mr. Lockman.

John S. Lockman: Is anyone having any trouble with lapping up on the top roll?

Mr. Burnham: Lapping up in the morning is caused by difference in the temperature—the roll not coming up so fast as the temperature of the surrounding area and there being sweat on the metal roll—very minute sweat. The temperature of the metal is below the temperature of the room.

Chairman: We will go on to Question No. 2: "Which type of rolls make more cockly yarn, calfskin or sheepskin?" We have already that to some extent. Something

that would have quite a bearing on that would be the cloth that you use on that roll. I think if you have a good grade of calf and do not have a good grade of cloth under that calf you will have cockled yarn, due to the fact that the cloth gives way before the skin does. Mr. Stutts, what do you think?

Mr. Stutts: We use calf altogether.

John S. Lockman: From a theoretical standpoint I believe you will get more cockle from calf than sheepskin, from the simple fact that calf is harder, and when it makes a groove it will not spread out as it will on sheep, and the roving coming through there will naturally cockle quicker than it would on a softer covering.

Mr. Stutts: As for cockling on different types of calfskin, I think cockling is caused not by the particular kind of skin you use but by the amount of twist you are using and the staple of the cotton. I think those two things have more to do with it than anything else.

Standard Speed for Long Draft

Mr. Lyons: We find very little difference in the two.

Chairman: Let's take up Question No. 3: "How near standard speed have you been able to operate new long-draft frames where you have eliminated one or more processes?" Mr. Cobb, what do you say about that?

W. W. Cobb: I have long draft only in a very limited way. We haven't had a fair chance yet to find out about it. You see, if I increase my speed on the long draft it doffs in line with the other and throws it all out of line.

Mr. Lockman: Mr. Chairman, it seems you ought to say what the standard speed is, so we shall know what you are talking about.

Chairman: I don't know what the standard speed is, Mr. Lockman. When the salesman comes in and sells you a machine he says it ought to run at such and such a speed. Then somebody else comes in and says, "Have you been able to run over standard speed on that?"

John S. Lockman: My trouble has been that I have to run higher speeds than anybody else.

Mr. Hardie: If your long-draft system is working right in the card room I think you can get just as good speed.

Mr. Cottingham: We made no difference whatever in the speed.

Chairman: Did you skip any process in the card room?

Mr. Cottingham: Eliminated the intermediates.

Chairman: How about it, Mr. Lyons? You have long draft and skipped some processes.

Mr. Lyons: We eliminated the intermediates and run double and eliminated the speeder and run single intermediate roving.

Chairman: Did you increase the speed any?

Mr. Lyons: No, sir.

Chairman: Has anyone else had any experience along that line? I know of one plant that bought some new long-draft filling, and the machinery builders recommended a certain front-roll speed, and this plant stepped up the front-roll speed eight turns and ran single intermediate roving.

(Continued on Page 30)

The Roosevelt Depression

(Continued from Page 13)

struction. Last year they spent \$290,000,000. The hapless railways have 21 per cent fewer locomotives and 24 per cent fewer freight cars than they owned in 1930.

Roosevelt's punitive mind is mirrored in the drastic extensions of the capital gains tax. Through them he has certainly paid off old scores. The fact that he has also restricted investment and sterilized many types of desirable enterprise worries him not at all. He was probably delighted by the tribute of the trade union leader who said that "the President meant well to the working classes and hell to propertied classes." Mr. Roosevelt, like most vocal humanitarians, is a great hater. But, even he may yet realize that taxing for revenge is not in the best interests of the State or its treasury.

Not long ago the President declared that the recovery in business was no mere turn of the trade cycle. "We planned it so and don't let anyone tell you differently." Now that the Roosevelt planned recovery has vanished, his critics are asking him how he planned the new depression. They are unjust to Mr. Roosevelt. He did not plan the depression. He just muddled and meddled himself into it. If the economic royalists were responsible for the last depression, Mr. Roosevelt and his budding commissars must take the responsibility for this one. It is a grave responsibility. As a result of their crazy experiments in taxation and their policy of harassing industry, the lights are going out in factories all over America. The direful "no men wanted" signs are being brought out of storage. Workingmen may be forgiven for thinking that Mr. Roosevelt's passion for half-baked reforms has reformed them out of their jobs. There is much rawness in Roosevelt's new dealing.

The most hopeful recent development in America is the growing movement to end a fantastic economic dictatorship by restoring Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency. It is, after all, a full time job. And Americans chose him as their President, not as an experimenting economist.

April Cotton Figures Drop

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during April totaled 414,392 bales of lint and 57,852 of linters, compared with 510,941 and 60,443 during March this year, and 718,975 and 73,715 during April last year.

Cotton on hand April 30th was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,703,045 bales of lint and 370,821 of linters, compared with 1,771,937 and 278,509 on March 31st this year and 1,986,694 and 294,580 on April 30th last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 10,485,880 bales of lint and 92,531 of linters, compared with 10,956,051 and 91,036 on March 31st this year, and 4,215,825 and 74,810 on April 30th last year.

April exports totaled 377,250 bales of lint and 25,448 of linters, compared with 425,888 and 24,525 in March this year, and 373,158 and 27,983 in April last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 21,786,054, compared with 22,288,098 in March this year, and 24,727,106 in April last year.

Southern Textile Association Annual Meeting To Be Held At Blowing Rock

The Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held this year at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., on June 17th-18th. As is the usual practice, the Associate Members of the Association will hold their annual banquet on the evening of June 16th, and the meeting will officially open on the morning of the 17th.

The program is as yet incomplete but an excellent program is promised and will be announced in the near future. There will be golf, riding, interesting addresses, entertainment for the ladies, and special entertainment at the two banquets. The scenery around Blowing Rock is unexcelled.

Present indications point toward a large crowd, and the hotel manager reports that reservations are coming in rapidly. Should there be more demand for rooms than can be furnished by the Mayview Manor, there are two other nice hotels in Blowing Rock at about the same rates or lower, the Green Park Inn, and Blowing Rock Hotel.

Watch for the announcement of the program.

H. L. Siever Granted Patent

A patent of interest was recently granted to Hughes L. Siever of Charlotte, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte, N. C.

This patent relates to the placing of a treating solution in textile fibres while the same are in mass form as distinguished from thread or yarn form by passing the fibres in mass formation past an applicator, so as to impregnate the fibres with a solution which causes the fibres to be stronger and more heat resistant than untreated fibres.

When applied to a carding machine, the applicator delivers a fluid to the sliver as the same is being condensed and then during subsequent drafting operations the treating solution is said to thoroughly impregnate the entire mass, resulting in more perfect parallelism of the fibres, reducing static electricity during the drafting processes and increasing the strength of the yarn.

The treating solution usually has lubricating properties and this causes a reduction in the internal friction between the fibres of the yarn, thus providing a smooth yarn with less protruding fibres.

Various fluids can be used with the process. The nature of the treating solution, however, depends on the requirements of the manufacturer and the ultimate purpose of the finished yarns. The application is broad in scope, as for instance, certain kinds of dyeings are possible with either water or oil soluble dyes. Wetting agents can be applied at this point to increase the hygroscopicity of the fibres.

Another application predicted for the process is of interest to tire cord manufacturers. A conditioning agent is added for the purpose of increasing the tensile strength and adding heat resistant properties to the cord. This is brought about by increased tensile strength when bone dry and by the fact of heat resistant substances originally applied in the slivers prior to drafting and spinning into yarn.

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Connecticut	64.33
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North Carolina	23.90
Arkansas	26.40
Mississippi	24.32

North Carolina road workers get \$21 a month whereas men doing the same work in New York get from \$40 to \$55 a month, but when Southern Congressmen offered an amendment to the WPA requiring the same relief pay in the South and in the North, the motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

The argument was that the cost of living in the North was much greater than in the South.

When, however, the wages and hours bill is proposed, the very Congressman who opposed equalizing the WPA wage scale became ardent advocates of uniform wages and opposed efforts to provide a differential.

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Mill News Items

BATESBURG, S. C.—Dr. A. L. Ballenger of Batesburg said construction work on a finishing mill, the Batesburg Print Works, would begin at once on Lightwood Knot Creek, about six miles from here. The mill will have a weekly payroll of about \$5,000, he said.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The cards at the No. 3 unit of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company are all being overhauled, and the dwellings of the village are being remodeled and repainted. This is a part of a modernization program which has been under way at the local unit for some time. The remainder of the program has been completed, which included the installation of new Saco-Lowell long draft spinning, the installation of more than 100 new four-box looms, etc.

ABERDEEN, N. C.—Work has been inaugurated here on the construction of a building to house a new hosiery mill which is to be operated by Thomas A. Oliver, of Jenkintown, Pa. The new building will measure 60 by 115 feet and is being erected by Aberdeen citizens. The machinery set-up will include eight full-fashioned machines, manufactured in Germany, along with auxiliary equipment. The machines represent a cost of approximately \$12,500 each. This number will be installed in the initial unit here. These machines are manufactured in Germany only.

As evidence of some improvement in textile circles we are publishing a few notes clipped from Southern newspapers.

UNION, S. C., May 11.—Monarch, Ottaray and Lockhart Textile Mills will operate on a full-time five-day shift next week, according to J. Roy Fant, superintendent of the Lockhart plant.

GAFFNEY, S. C., May 14.—The Gaffney Manufacturing Company, local textile plant, which had been scheduled to remain idle next week, will operate three days.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 11.—The Martel Mills at Valley Falls, closed since April 18, have resumed operations. Officials said, however, that future operating schedules were indefinite.

MARION, N. C., May 13.—The Clinchfield Manufacturing Company's mill here, which was closed down last month, announced today that it would resume full time operation Monday with 700 employees.

RICHMOND, Va., May 15.—Five hundred employees of the Staunton Manufacturing Company, at Staunton, Va., idle since March 20th, will return to their jobs in the two North Augusta street plants of the company tomorrow morning, according to A. P. Anderson, manager.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—American Spinning Company, a division of Florence Mills, will resume operations May 16th after a 30-day shutdown, President F. Johnson announced today. The plant employs 550 workers.

Mill News Items

PATTERSON, N. C.—Twenty-five dwellings of the Patterson Cotton Mill are being repaired, repainted and re-covered with the Henry C. Cline Construction Company of Hickory, N. C., in charge of the work. This work is scheduled to be completed by the last of this month or early in June.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The dyeing department of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills is being expanded and the power house is being enlarged. Additional facilities to be installed included a 220-horsepower, high pressure water-tube boiler unit which was furnished by the Combustion Engineering Company of New York. These mills are engaged in the manufacture of uniform cloths using 2,520 spindles and a battery of 52 looms.

DENTON, N. C.—The Thornton Knitting Company, manufacturers of half hose, has had an expansion program under way which is designed to greatly increase the capacity of the plant. The company recently completed the construction of an addition measuring 64 by 100 feet, in which the company has been engaged in installing new machinery. The construction work and the new machinery set-up will represent a cost of \$50,000. One hundred and fifty additional operatives will be added to the payroll when all of the new machinery has been put into operation.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Common stock dividends totaling about \$75,000 were authorized at meetings of boards of directors of two textile mills of this county recently.

The directors of Dunean Mills authorized the payment of a dividend of 40 cents a share on common stock, payable June 1st, according to R. E. Henry, president. This will amount to about \$27,500.

Piedmont Manufacturing Company will pay \$48,000 as a common stock dividend July 1st. S. M. Beattie, president, and other officials of the firm were re-elected at the meeting of directors.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard today approved an amended reorganization plan for the Consolidated Textile Corporation, forming a new organization, Consolidated Textile Company, Inc.

The petition to reorganize was filed in December, 1935, under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act and the amended plan followed extensive hearings before a referee. It provided that the new corporation would take over the assets, with bondholders and general creditors receiving reduced income debentures for their claims.

Consolidated Textile properties now include the Windsor Print Works at North Adams, Mass., the Consolidated Selling Company and three Southern Mills, James N. Williamson & Sons Co. (Hopedale Mills), Burlington, N. C.; Ella Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.; and Lynchburg Cotton Mills Company, Lynchburg, Va.



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Piedmont Division S. T. A. To Meet in Charlotte

The Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its Spring Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of May 28th at 9:45 a. m. Carding, Spinning and Weaving will be discussed, and a list of the questions for discussion follows:

1. What can be done to prevent the licker-in on the card from plucking (licker-in snatching fibre from under feed roll) when running 100 per cent cut staple rayon.
2. How much should the twist be increased in roving made on long draft frames as compared with conventional roving frame to give the same breaking strength and comparable ends down per thousand spindles per hour on warp yarn?
3. What is a reasonable variation in both warp and filling yarns spun from raw stock dyed cottons. Carolina cotton, middling, $\frac{7}{8}$ to 15/16-inch staple?
4. How often should top spinning rolls be oiled on long draft spinning? How often should saddles not equipped with wicks be oiled? What viscosity oil is best for saddles and rolls?
5. What is the best method to start spinning after doff to insure clean run off at the Barber-Colman spooler?
6. What are the advantages of an air cleaning system on Barber-Colman spooling and does it prevent wild yarn?
7. What is the best method of running selvage ends on a slasher to prevent slack or tight selvages?
8. How can filling jerk backs on looms be eliminated when using filling feeler?
9. What method do you use to prevent loomfixers from increasing consumption on looms?
10. What are the best methods to prevent reed marks on low sley goods?
11. What methods do you use to check life of shuttles? Do you log each loom, or are they charged to the fixer?
12. What method do you use to reclaim loom parts, and who is responsible for passing on repairs of parts? Who do you hold responsible for O. K. on repaired part before it is returned to the bin?
13. What supply parts are charged to the fixer and what records are kept?
14. Do you have a system of systematic checking on individual looms to see that parts are in proper repair and are functioning properly? What system do you use?

Rosser J. Smith New Southeastern Cottons President

Sea Island, Ga.—Elroy Curtis, president of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., was elected chairman of the board at

the company's semi-annual meeting at The Cloister here.

Rosser J. Smith, former vice-president of Bank of Manhattan Company, who joined Southeastern several months ago as vice-president, was elected president, succeeding Mr. Curtis.

William W. Stewart was re-elected executive vice-president and treasurer, and Richard E. Reeves was again chosen as secretary. Re-elected vice-presidents are: Robert F. Bowe, John C. Leathem, Edward Odegaard, and John R. Wilson. The assistant vice-presidents, who were also re-elected, are: Hamilton C. Albaugh, J. Speight Hunter, Frank F. Mountcastle, and Edwin T. Ross.

Mrs. Richard Early Reeves was elected honorary vice-chairman of the board.

The company declared a preferred stock dividend, payable October 1st, next.

One hundred and ten were present at the meeting, which marked the ninth time Southeastern Cottons has conducted its semi-annual proceedings here. They included mill representatives, bank officials, and close associates, and their wives, who partook in the program of varied sports facilities.

Bernard Cone Chairman of Board of Proximity

Greensboro, N. C.—Bernard Cone, who has been president of Proximity Manufacturing Company since 1917, was elected chairman of the board at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the company Wednesday morning. At the same time Herman Cone, who has been treasurer since 1917, was elected to the presidency of the company, which was founded by his father, the late Ceasar Cone, and his uncle, Moses Cone, in 1895. The company owns and operates several large cotton mills here, and has long been recognized as a leader in the manufacture of cotton textile goods.

Julius W. Cone was elected vice-president; Hill Hunter, secretary and general manager, and A. C. Holt, treasurer. Mr. Holt was elevated to the treasurership from a position as assistant treasurer of the company.

Immediately preceding the session of the directors the annual meeting of the stockholders was held. The stockholders re-elected all of the directors, these being Bernard M. Cone, Herman Cone, Benjamin Cone, Julius W. Cone, Sol F. Dribben, Clarence M. Guggenheim, Lacy H. Sellars and Hill Hunter. Mr. Dribben and Mr. Guggenheim are residents of New York City.

Bernard Cone is widely known as an important and able figure in the textile world. Herman Cone, who is 43, eldest son of the late Ceasar Cone, also has achieved much in this sphere. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the board of directors of the Cotton Textile Institute. He is a past president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Cone also is a leader in civic affairs. Among the positions which he has occupied here has been the president of the Rotary Club.

Sam Diggle New President Carolina Yarn Yarn Association

The annual spring business meeting of the Carolina Yarn Association was held Monday, May 16th, at the

Greensboro Country Club with 31 member firms being represented.

In the afternoon an 18-hole golf tournament was held and prizes were awarded as follows: First low net, Jack Holbrook; second low net, Gordon Hope; first low gross, Sam Diggle; second low gross, C. W. Causey, Jr.; third low gross, Truman Welling.

Two prizes were given for attendance, these being won by Frank Love and George Rounds.

Dinner was served at 7:30 p. m., followed by the regular business meeting, at which the following officers were elected for the coming year: S. L. Diggle, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Charlotte, N. C., president; W. T. Cheatam, E. C. Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C., vice-president; Jack Holbrook, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., treasurer; John R. Sherrill, American Bemberg Corp., Greensboro, N. C., secretary.

The officers last year were as follows: Nettleton P. Murphy, Oscar Heineman Corp., Greensboro, N. C., president; S. L. Diggle, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Charlotte, N. C., vice-president; James McDowell, Hemphill Co., High Point, N. C., treasurer; J. P. Rickman, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Greensboro, N. C., secretary.

At the meeting it was decided to have the fall tournament again at Pinehurst, N. C., during the third week in October. The actual dates will be announced later.

OBITUARY

JOHN SCHWARTZ CROMER

John Schwartz Cromer, age 72, Anderson, S. C., father of G. G. Cromer, vice-president and assistant treasurer of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C., died on May 11th. Mr. Cromer was for many years a merchant and was very highly regarded.

JAMES M. FOWLER

Burlington, N. C.—James M. Fowler, 75, prominent in the textile industry in Alamance County for 40 years, died at his home April 30th. His health had been impaired two years. He was critically ill four weeks.

A native of Chatham County, Mr. Fowler moved to Alamance and 40 years ago became a stockholder in the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills. He became actively associated in the industry 38 years ago, serving in numerous executive capacities, and was vice-president at the time of his death.

During this active period, associated closely with Lynn B. Williamson, still active in the industry, Mr. Fowler served as superintendent at the Plaid Mills, and at the Carolina and Belmont Mills. He was a charter member of the local order of Odd Fellows, and a member of First Reformed Church.

He was a son of the late John G. and Mrs. Mary Ellen Fowler. He is survived by three daughters, Miss Mamie Fowler, Burlington; Mrs. W. H. Williamson, Yanceyville, R. F. D., and Mrs. J. Henry Allen, of Greensboro; three sons, George H. and F. D. Fowler, Burlington; E. D. Fowler, Durham; a sister, Mrs. C. W. Tague, Durham; 13 grand-children and one great-grand-child.

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Textile Deans Hold Meeting

The Deans of the twelve textile schools, meeting in semi-annual conference at Raleigh and Southern Pines, were welcomed to North Carolina by the Governor of the State at a luncheon given in their honor by Dean and Mrs. Harrelson of North Carolina State College, and Dean and Mrs. Nelson of the Textile School of that College. Other guests included Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston, Chairman of the Textile Foundation; Mr. Stuart W. Cramer of Cramerton, Treasurer of the Foundation, and Mrs. Cramer; Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLaurine of Charlotte, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tatum of Raleigh, Mr. Frederick M. Feiker of Washington, Director of the Educational Program for the Foundation; and Dr. John A. Randall, formerly President of the Rochester school of Mechanic Arts.

After visiting the Style Show and Textile Exposition at North Carolina State College, the Deans proceeded to Southern Pines for a two day conference.

Mr. Feiker, opening the first session, expressed the regret of the members over the illness of Edward T. Pickard, Secretary of the Textile Foundation, under whose leadership this textile education movement has progressed.

Mr. Randall spoke to the deans on "Trends in Vocational Education". He said the belief is growing that vocational education must be reorganized and expanded to supply the types of specialists needed in industry. Mr. E. F. J. Lynch of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture, talked on "Recent Trends in the Development of Agricultural Fibers", particularly with reference to rayon. Questions concerning other fibers brought forth general discussion.

Mr. A. H. Williams of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, who has had prepared under his direction at the Wharton School, text books on Textile Economics, under the sponsorship of the Foundation, presented one of the finished books and lead a discussion of the best methods of getting them into the hands of the students and others interested in this subject.

The titles of the books are: "The Textile Industries—An Economic Analysis"; "Management of a Textile Business"; "Textile Costing—An Aid to Management"; and "Textile Marketing". These may be procured through the office of the Textile Foundation, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. H. Willis of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has prepared for use in the textile schools, a series of technical text books entitled, "Cotton Carding"; "Cotton Picking"; "Roving Frames"; "Drawing Frames"; "Cotton Spinning".

The deans were fortunate in having at one of their sessions the heads of some of the textile mills in North Carolina: Mr. C. S. Tatum of Pilot Cotton Mills of Raleigh; Mr. Sidney S. Paine, of Tarbaredy Manufacturing Company of Greensboro, and Mr. Carl R. Harris of Erwin Mills, Durham. They discussed "What the Mills Expect from Textile School Graduates", Mr. Harris, being a graduate of a textile school, gave his experience in what the textile graduate needs to better supply the demands of the industry.

The deans in attendance were: E. W. France, Philadel-

phia Textile School; Chas. H. Eams, Lowell Textile Institute; Henry W. Nichols, Bradford Durfee Textile School, George Walker, New Bedford Textile School; W. D. Fales, Rhode Island School of Design; W. H. Dooley, New York Textile High School; Thomas Nelson, North Carolina State College; H. H. Willis, Clemson College; C. A. Jones, A. French Textile School, Georgia School of Technology; E. W. Camp, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; J. B. Bagley, Texas Textile College; and M. E. Heard, Texas Technological College.

Textile Institute Delegates Coming From England

The Textile Institute, with headquarters in Manchester, England, and with members all over the world, including fifty-six members in the United States, is sending a delegation composed of Frank Nasmith, president-elect, and J. R. Goodall, chairman of the Diplomas Committee, to the United States during the last week in May and the first week in June. The purpose of the delegation is to contact the American members and the various technical textile organizations in this country who are interested in testing and research with a view to developing closer co-operation between the English Society and similar American organizations. They wish also to test out the sentiment of American members with regard to the organization of an American section and to study the possibility of instituting the examination system for the diploma for Textile Technologist, which distinction has attained recognition throughout the world.

The Textile Institute has lately broadened its activities to include work on standardization of test methods and the delegates will be very interested in meeting the groups concerned with test methods and tolerances in this country.

At the request of the Textile Institute arrangements for entertaining the delegates are in charge of a provisional committee of American members of which Harold DeWitt Smith, of the A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., is secretary. The members of the committee are as follows: Herbert J. Ball, professor Textile Engineering, Lowell Textile Institute; William H. Cady, chief chemist, U. S. Finishing Co.; R. L. Chisholm, advertising manager, Universal Winding Co.; Daniel E. Douty, president, U. S. Testing Co.; Franklin W. Hords, president of Arlington Mills; A. R. Olpin, director of Research, Kendall Mills; B. Parsons, assistant treasurer, Pepperell Mfg. Co.; Ashton M. Tenney, president, A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc.; Douglas G. Woolf, editor, *Textile World*; Harold DeWitt Smith, treasurer, A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc.

The exact program will be available as soon as arrangements can be made for the various meetings. The tentative plans include a welcoming luncheon with the American members of the Textile Institute in New York and the committee hopes to arrange meetings with the officers or the officers and members of the various technical textile organizations including the U. S. Institute for Textile Research, the American Association for Textile Chemists and Colorists, the American Association of Textile Technologists, Textile Committee D-13, American Society for Testing Materials, Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Standards Association and also visits to Government Lab-

oratories including the Bureau of Standards and the Cotton Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture in Washington. If time permits, visits will also be made to several of the textile schools in both the North and the South.

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Gives Scouts Camp Near LaGrange

LaGrange, Ga.—A pioneer camp, built in line with the present-day trend of "going native" as advocated by the National Boy Scout Council, is nearing completion six miles north of LaGrange on the Franklin Highway, and will be presented to the Boy Scouts of America for their exclusive use by Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., of LaGrange, at formal exercises tentatively set for the second week in June.

Seventy-five acres of thickly wooded area have been included in the camp confines, a portion of the 750-acre plot owned by the donor which will be available for use by the Scouts for hiking and nature study.

A mile of soiled road leads from the main highway to the entrance to the camp, where a log house has been built for use as the caretakers' residence. The main building, an administration hall, also is a log structure.

Troop unit camping is the plan of pioneer camping, and each troop will be assigned its separate camp site within the confines, each Scout to provide his own sleeping quarters, each troop to care for its own food dispensation. The camp will be run systematically at all times.

The camp will be available to Scouts from all sections of the country, but application for use of camp facilities must come through the council under whose jurisdiction the individual Scouts are aligned. The Chattahoochee Area Council, which will have in charge the supervision of camp activities, will provide during the summer months a corps of councilors.

A private power line carries electricity to the administration hall and caretaker's cottage, but running water is the only modern convenience being provided the camp as a whole.

Natural springs feed a swimming pool that has been built with a sand bottom, covering approximately an acre.

Member of one of the first Scout troops to be organized in La-Grange, Mr. Callaway has long been interested in scouting, and has contributed much to development of Scout work in this section.

The well-organized LaGrange district has ten actively functioning troops, under the supervision of an executive committee headed by Chilton W. Coleman, general chairman; Ely R. Callaway, finance chairman; George O. Jones, organization chairman; Frank DuBose, camping chairman, and the Rev. C. M. Goforth, commissioner.

Gray Engineering Company Active

The Gray Engineering Company, High Point, N. C., is reported to have been quite active in engineering work in a number of Southern textile mills recently. They specialize in the modernization of existing steam equipment and the installation of new steam equipment. Hamilton E. Gray is president.

The Gray Engineering Company handles the equipment of the Sarco Company, consisting of steam traps, temperature controls and heating specialties, on an agency basis, and also handle the unit heaters, turbine and electric driven blowers for boilers, ventilating fans, etc., of the L. J. Wing Company.

Todd Purchases Dixie Machinery Co.

Kenneth Todd, owner of the Dixie Machinery Company of Gastonia, N. C., has purchased the warehouse and supplies of the Hamilton Machinery Company of Charlotte, N. C.

This business will now operate under the name of Dixie Machinery Company and will still be under the charge of James Pringall, who has been with the Hamilton Machinery Company in charge of the warehouse for several years.

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More Rayon Goes Into Men's Wear

Rayon has now marked into the territory of men's wear reports the du Pont Style News Service. During the year 1937 alone, 45,000,000 pounds of rayon were used in men's clothing, including summer and winter suitings, hosiery, underwear, linings, sports clothes, suspenders, garters, hatbands, handkerchiefs and belts.

Rayon fabrics with qualities of texture, drape and coolness, long desired by men's wear stylists, have been made possible by constant chemical research in developing and improving rayon yarns. Technical experts of the du Pont Company, working closely with weavers and designers, have contributed in a large measure to this achievement.

One of the most important factors in the increasing use of rayon for men's clothes has been the introduction of spun rayon. The inherent quality of the rayon and its method of spinning contribute toward a porousness which facilitates the circulation of air, thus making available fabrics of spun rayon especially suitable for summer wear. In some of these materials, spun rayon is used alone; in others it is combined with wool or silk.

Newest developments in men's wear fabrics for summer are spun rayon suitings, styled especially for business hours, which appear in patterns based upon the best liked winter weaves—hairline stripes and checks, herringbone, basket weaves. Some of them are made crush-resistant in their very weave; others are rendered crush-resistant by the application of a recently developed chemical treatment.

Styled for sportswear are spun rayon poplins, twills and shantung. Spun rayon fabrics harmonizing with suitings appear in accessories, including shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, caps, suspenders and belts.

Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—J—	
Acme Steel Co.	—	Jackson Lumber Co.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	Front Cover
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Alrose Chemical Co.	31	—K—	
American Blower Corp.	—	Keever Starch Co.	25
American Casablancas Corp.	23	Kennedy Co., W. A., The	11
American Coolair Corp.	—	—L—	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Moistening Co.	—	—M—	
American Paper Tube Co.	—	McLeod, Inc., Wm.	20
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	Marrow Machine Co., The	29
Ashworth Bros.	—	Moccasin Bushing Co.	—
—B—		—N—	
Bahnson Co.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	National Oil Products Co.	—
Bancroft Belting Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
Barber-Colman Co.	Back Cover	Neisler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Bismark Hotel	—	New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	30
Bond Co., Chas.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	Norlander Machine Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	20
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	—	—O—	
—C—		Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Carolina Refractories Co.	—	—P—	
Carter, Inc., A. B.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	31
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Chelsea Hotel	—	—R—	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Clark Publishing Co.	—	R. I. Tool Co.	—
Clinton Co.	14	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	29
Commercial Credit Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—S—	
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	15	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Curran & Barry	28	Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	—
Cutler Co., Roger W.	—	Schachner Belting Co.	—
—D—		Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	—
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	27	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Sirrine & Co., J. E.	—
Dickson & Co., R. S.	31	Socony Vacuum Oil Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	—	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Drake Corp.	—	Southern Ry.	—
Draper Corporation	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Dronsfield Bros.	21	Staley Sales Corp.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	31	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Duro Metal Products Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
—E—		Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Stewart Iron Works	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	—T—	
Engineering Sales Co.	20	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Enka, American	—	Texas Co., The	2
—F—		Textile Apron Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
Frederick Iron & Steel Co.	—	Textile Specialty Co.	—
—G—		—U—	
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	7	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	9
General Electric Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	—V—	
Gill Leather Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	21
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Viscose Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Gulf Refining Co.	—	—W—	
—H—		WAK, Inc.	—
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Wellington, Sears Co.	28
Hauser Stander Tank Co., The	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
Hercules Powder Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Houghton Wool Co.	14		
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—		
Hubinger Co., The	—		

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Record Cotton Crop Brought Growers \$41,109,000 Less

Washington.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that despite production of the largest cotton crop on record, the growers' income during the 1937 calendar year totaled only \$863,970,000, or \$41,109,000 less than in the previous year.

Of the 1937 income, cotton fiber brought growers \$734,194,000 and cotton seed \$129,776,000, the bureau estimated.

Cotton sold in 1937 brought an average price of 8.7 cents a pound, the bureau said, compared with 12.2 in 1936.

The bureau pointed out that cotton seed has improved as a source of income in recent years. In the past five years it produced an average of 13.5 per cent of the total income from the cotton crop, as compared with 10.3 in the 1910-1914 period.

The bureau also estimated that 16,818,000 bales of cotton were sold or placed under government loans by growers last year. The 1937 crop has been placed at 18,476,000 bales.

St. Pauls (N. C.) Cotton Mill Co. 77-B Hearing June 1st

Lumberton, N. C.—Hearing on application of St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co., Inc., St. Pauls, N. C., for permission to effect a reorganization under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act has been set by Judge I. M. Meekins, of U. S. District Court, for June 1st at Elizabeth City, N. C.

The mill company, through the law firm of McLean & Stacy, of Lumberton, filed its application in Federal Court at Fayetteville on May 2nd. Judge Meekins heard the application in Raleigh the same day and signed an order continuing the present management of the mill until the hearing can be held.

Under the order, the mill is authorized to continue operations, complete old orders, accept new orders and conduct other business.

The mill has a capital structure of \$599,600, and total assets valued at \$778,518. It was built at St. Pauls about 1910 by the late A. R. McEachren and associates. Early success of operations enabled the original mill to be enlarged and two new mills to be built, but for the past several years the management has been struggling against the depression in the textile industry, and the directors recently came to regard a reorganization move as imperative.

Officers of the mill are J. M. Butler, president; Dr. G. M. Pate, vice-president, and G. T. Fisher, secretary-treasurer.

North Carolina Seeking Indian Cotton Substitute

Raleigh, N. C.—Reports that 12,000 bales of Indian cotton are in a Richmond, Va., warehouse awaiting shipment to a North Carolina blanket mill have caused the State Department of Agriculture to begin experiments to learn the practicability of growing a similar plant in North Carolina.

State Commissioner of Agriculture W. Kerr Scott announced that practical tests of cotton bagging as a substitute for jute as covering for bales of cotton are now being made by test farms co-operating with the AAA.

Tubize Chatillon Officers Re-elected

All incumbent directors of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation were re-elected at the annual meeting of the shareholders. These directors in turn re-elected all present officers.

At the meeting, it was disclosed that the company recorded a net loss of \$31,964 after all charges, the figure being subject to possible later adjustment. It was reported that production had been restricted in accordance with sales, and that the inventory was less than the balance at the end of 1937. Bank loans were reduced by \$400,000, it was stressed.

Argentine Cotton Exports in Big Drop

Washington. — Exports of cotton from Argentina during the 1937-1938 season, which closed at the end of February, totaled 9,302 metric tons and recorded a considerable decline when compared with exports amounting to 59,217 metric tons during the preceding season, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the office of the American Commercial Attache at Buenos Aires. The decline in the exports was brought about by the short crop, amounting to only 31,000 tons.

Head of Burlington Mill Leaves \$1,661,351 Estate

Richmond, Va.—Thomas F. Jeffress, Richmond capitalist and president of the King Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C., who died recently at his home, "Meadowbrook Manor," Chesterfield County, left an estate appraised at \$1,661,351, it was disclosed when his will was admitted to probate in Chesterfield Circuit Court.

The bulk of the estate is to be divided between his widow, Mrs. Kate Miller Jeffress, and his son, Robert M. Jeffress. Mrs. Lena J. Finch, a sister, of New York, and her son, Hunter Finch, were bequeathed \$15,000 each. Mr. Jeffress directed his son to make gifts to his personal friends as mementoes of his friendship.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales for the past week in cotton cloths have been regarded as satisfactory to most suppliers, and the placing of these orders is being reflected in the increasingly cheerful attitude of manufacturers and the resumption of part time operation in many Southern plants which have been closed.

This does not mean that these plants are anticipating another buying boom such as was witnessed in the latter part of 1936 and the early part of 1937. The mills appear to be opening on a strictly curtailed basis and for the purpose of filling orders for early delivery. This business is still unprofitable in many cases, but may do much to relieve the plight of the workers.

As evidence of the curtailment program which was in effect in April is the Government's report on cotton consumption for that month. Consumption of all cotton in domestic mills in that month totaled 414,392 bales as against 510,941 in March and 778,975 in April last year. This represented the lowest figure to which consumption has dropped since 1932.

There has been some comment to the effect that the increased buying of the past week was in anticipation of government purchases, but it is believed that most of it was for commercial needs and bore out the contention of observers who have been saying all along that stocks in converters' hands are far too low and that business is being lost in the attempt to keep liquid.

Print cloths led the parade in sales during the past week, but other constructions came in for a goodly share of the business, and some of these constructions strengthened their price position slightly. It is stated by some observers that the lowest quotations for gray goods are a thing of the past, and that the future will see prices going up steadily. However, they admit that they believe it will be months before some of the mills will be able to operate at a profit.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	4¼
Tickings, 8-ounce	15½
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5¾
Brown sheeting, 3-yard	6¾
Staple gingham	10

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Business is improving at an increasingly satisfactory rate in the yarn markets, and there is a definitely improved sentiment to be noted among spinners. Sales of cotton yarn are not up to anything near normal, and in many cases the prices that must be quoted to obtain business is below satisfactory levels, but the fact that inquiries are coming in and orders are being placed is a definitely cheerful note in contrast with the stagnation of the past several months.

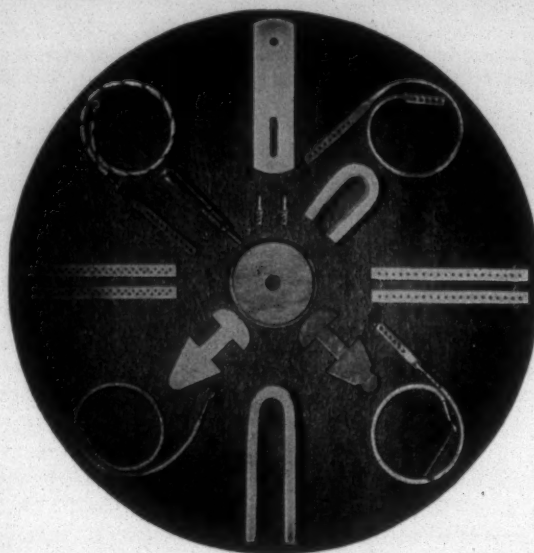
The month of April was the best of this year for single combed peeler yarns, according to reports from spinners. Sales began to pick up around the first of the month, and later with the advent of the Knitting Arts Exhibition they became more active, and now it is stated by some that inquiries are in hand which, if they go through, will cover customers well into next fall.

Inquiries for weaving yarns are said by some suppliers to indicate more interest among buyers, but orders remain spotty and prices are unsatisfactory to sellers. Aside from a few flurries, it has been many months since yarn was purchased in representative quantities for industrial uses. This reflects protracted part-time operation of most of the lines relying on outside sources for industrial fabrics and related supplies.

Combed yarn prices continue unsatisfactory to sellers, who complain especially that pivotal counts, which are used by the mills as basing numbers, are being sold down below replacement cost and below their normal relationship with competing types of yarn. Slight fluctuations are not complained of by most spinners as long as the regular differentials are preserved, but at present some producers appear to be offering yarn for whatever it will bring. Most sources are standing aside from such competition.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	16½	12s	18½
10s	17	16s	20
12s	17½	20s	20½
14s	18	30s	25½
20s	19		
26s	22		
30s	24		
36s	27		
40s	28½		
Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	17	8s	17½
12s	17½	10s	18
14s	18	12s	18½
16s	18½	14s	19
20s	19	16s	19½
26s	22	20s	20
30s	24		
40s	28½		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	17	Tinged, 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
10s	17½	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	15
12s	18	White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17
16s	19		
20s	20		
24s	22		
26s	23		
30s	24		
36s	28		
40s	29		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	17	8s, 1-ply	14
10s	17½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	14½
12s	18	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15
14s	18½	12s, 2-ply	15½
16s	19	16s, 2-ply	16½
20s	20	20s, 2-ply	18
26s	23		
30s	24		
36s	28		
40s	29		
Southern Frame Cones			
8s	16½		
10s	17		
12s	18		
14s	18½		
16s	19		
20s	20		
24s	21½		
26s	22½		
30s	23½		
36s	28		
40s	29		

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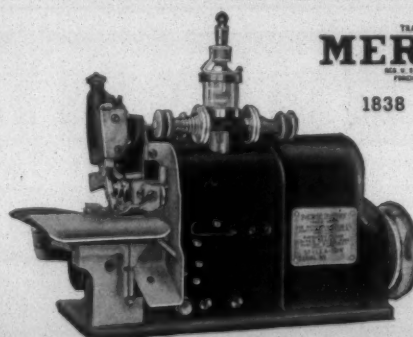
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Carding and Spinning Discussed By S. C. Division S. T. A.

(Continued from Page 16)

John S. Lockman: When you speak of speed, that all depends on what you are making, anyway, and what class of cotton you are running. You can run a higher speed on 1½-inch cotton than you can on 1-1/32-inch.

Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Lockman: And you can run a higher speed on good cotton than on sorry cotton.

Chairman: I think what this man had in mind was using the same cotton as you do on regular draft.

Frank W. Lockman: On long-draft spinning it is a known fact that you gain from 10 to 15 per cent breaking strength, and it stands to reason that with that much increase in breaking strength you can run higher speed. My experience has been that you can run higher speed. It has also been my experience that with two-process roving you can not run as good yarn or get as good breaking strength as with the three-process, and with one process you can not get as good as with the two-process. Therefore you have to consider the number of ends down per hour, or however you want to consider it. You can run higher speed, but with higher speed and elimination of processes you do not get as few ends down.

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lockman.

We will go on now to Question No. 4: *"Please come prepared to give your experience when changing from 7-inch to 8-inch bobbins on filling. What advantages or disadvantages have you experienced?"* In other words, when you have gone to an 8-inch bobbin from a 7-inch bobbin, did you get any advantages in the spinning room or any disadvantages? Did the advantages overcome the disadvantages, or the other way? We shall not take into consideration the weave room at all, but just the spinning.

W. W. Cobb: We changed from 7¾-inch to an 8-inch bobbin, and I feel that in our case it has been an advantage. We have not felt that there was any disadvantage. I feel there has been an advantage in doffing and spinning and all. Our spinners run as many sides.

Chairman: The doffing has been cut some, I imagine?

W. W. Cobb: Yes, sir.

Chairman: How about that, Mr. Lyons? Have you changed from a 7-inch to an 8-inch quill?

Mr. Lyons: We think we get about 30 per cent more yarn on the bobbin and have made about a 15 per cent labor saving in doffing. I understand some mills have had trouble with the bobbins riding high when changing from 7-inch to 8-inch, but we have not had that trouble.

Mr. Crow: I have changed a few frames recently from 6½-inch to 7½-inch. We have not experienced any trouble with it; it is going all right. However, we did lower our roll, to keep approximately the same distance between the top of the bobbin and the thread board guide. By doing that we have not experienced any particular trouble. We run quite fine yarn counts.

Mr. Hardie: I think in a print-cloth mill it is a good change; I believe it will pay in the spinning and in the weaving.

John S. Lockman: What did you do with your extra balloon when you changed?

Mr. Drew: We changed from 7-inch to 8-inch quill at the same time we put in the long-draft spinning frame. Naturally, we got the benefits of a new frame out and out. At that time we put on a larger ring. We increased the diameter of the ring and went from a smaller bobbin to a larger barrel. We got splendid results.

W. J. Rogers, Overseer Spinning, Marion Mfg. Co., East Marion, N. C.: We changed 77 frames on 8-inch quill and found it an improvement. Our spinners took on more sides. We put on a heavier traveler to take care of the extra balloon.

Chairman: We are through with our questions on spinning, but we have a question on spun rayon that was sent in. It reads: *"In running spun rayon on cotton machinery, either as a blend with cotton, or as 100 per cent rayon, does the type of rayon have anything to do with the running qualities of the stock? That is, just as the character of cotton has much to do with the spinning quality of it, would rayon made by the viscose, acetate, cupra-ammonium process, etc., have anything to do with the running quality of spun rayon?"*

Mr. Crow, have you had some experience along that line? In other words, have you notice any difference in the running qualities of the rayon from the different companies, all being the same length of staple?

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Mr. Crow: I run only two different makes of spun rayon. It usually happens that with the two I run there is no appreciable difference in the running of the work. However, I have been informed, and I think it is authentic, that there are certain cut staples on the market that do not run as well as other staples, just for what reason I am not able to state.

Mr. Stancell: Practically all the fibre we run is of the same make.

Mr. Hardie: I should like to ask Mr. Stancell whether, on the same numbers, he runs more or fewer sides on spun rayon than he does on cotton.

Mr. Stancell: There is a lot to be taken into consideration there. We make a variation on our cotton from different yarn mills. You are fixing to go into a field here that will cause us all to miss our lunch today. We have had very little experience on spun rayon. It is a thing that has not been discussed at our meetings before, and I have wondered why. But we make very little variation.

Mr. Crow: We run the same number of sides on spun rayon as on cotton of like counts.

Mr. Hammond: How does the cleaning on spun rayon stack up with cotton?

Chairman Cobb: Mr. Crow, he wants to know how the cleaning is on spun rayon.

Mr. Crow: Same routine.

Chairman: Are there any more questions?

Frank D. Lockman: I should like to ask what is a good number of ends down per thousand spindles per hour in a print mill, 30s warp and 40s filling.

Chairman: Someone give Mr. Lockman what you consider a good number of ends down per thousand spindles per hour on 30s warp and 40s filling.

Mr. Hardie: Of course, you have to consider the stock you are running, age, grade, staple, and the type of machinery you have. With the machinery in fair condition, and with long draft, I would say 30 ends down is good on warp and on filling around 45 to 50.

Chairman: That is 1-1/16-inch cotton:

Mr. Hardie: About 1-1/32-inch.

Chairman: Mr. Lyons, what do you consider good?

Mr. Lyons: I would say around 28 to 30 on warp and about 40 to 45 on filling.

Mr. Hammone: I think about 30 on warp and on filling about 45. If you get it down to about 45 on 40s filling you have pretty good spinning.

Dean Willis: I would say anybody that has 30 ends down per thousand spindles per hour has spinning that runs excellently. If you are keeping your ends down below 50 your spinning is running well. If the number goes beyond 50 you should begin making some real studies, in my opinion.

Chairman: Are there any other questions? It is practically 12:20 and time for us to adjourn. If there is nothing else anyone wants to bring up, the meeting is now adjourned.

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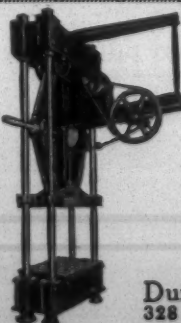
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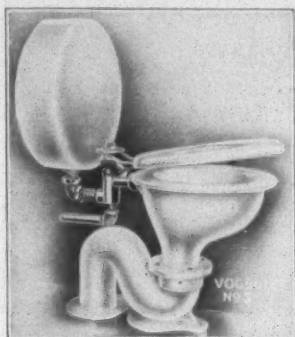
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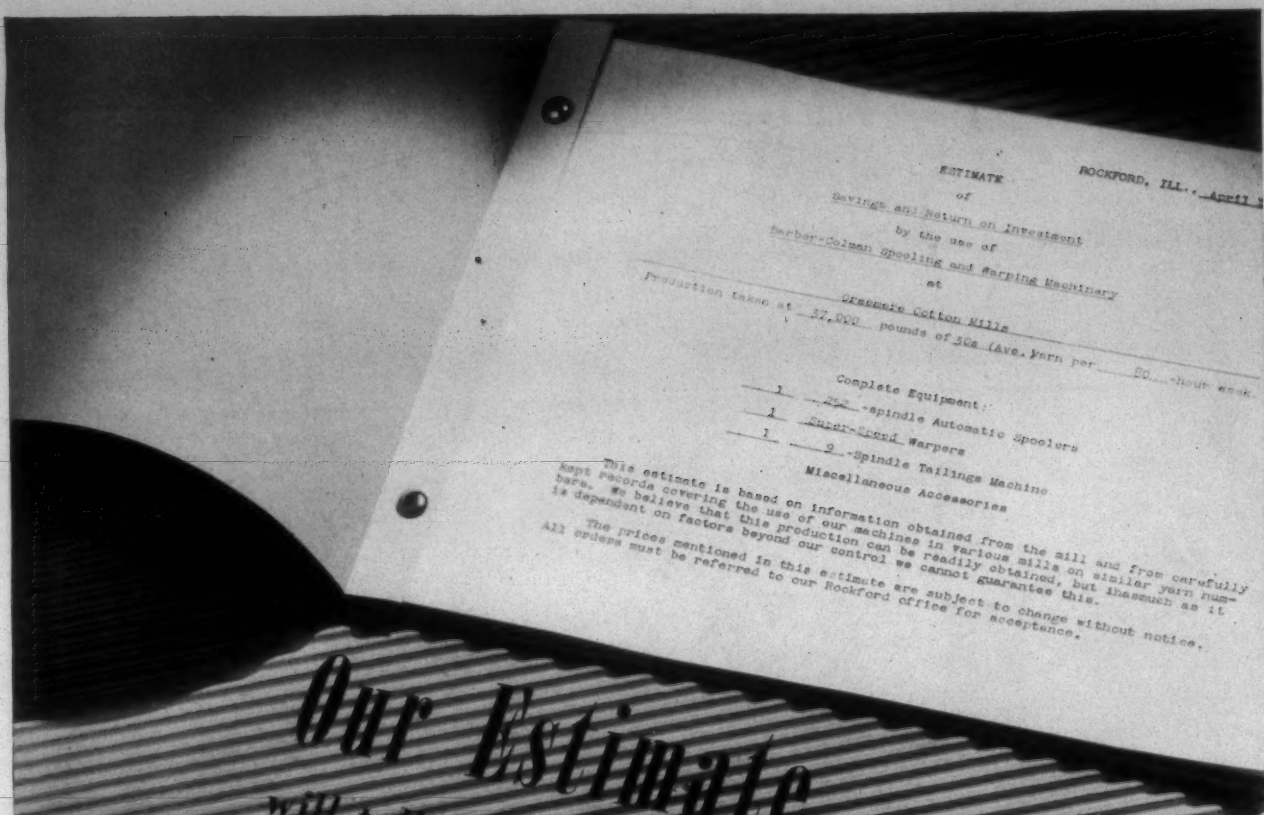
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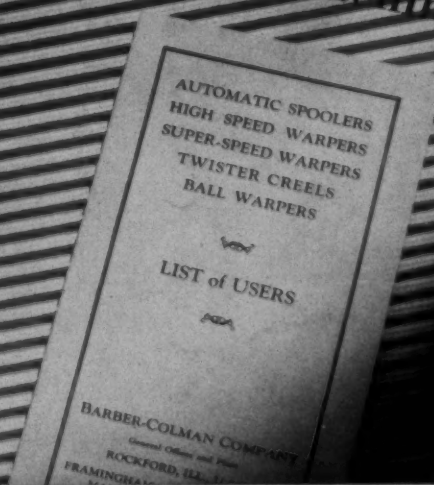
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